

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

4 ORACLE USA, INC., a Colorado :
corporation; ORACLE AMERICA, :
5 INC., a Delaware corporation; :
and ORACLE INTERNATIONAL :
6 CORPORATION, a California :
corporation, :
7 Plaintiffs, :
8 vs. :
9 RIMINI STREET, INC., a Nevada :
10 corporation; and SETH RAVIN, an :
individual, :
11 Defendants. :
12

TRANSCRIPT OF STATUS CONFERENCE

May 17, 2011

Las Vegas, Nevada

FTR No. 3B/20110517 @ 8:58 a.m.

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transcript produced by mechanical stenography and computer.)

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1 LAS VEGAS, NEVADA, MAY 17, 2011, 8:58 A.M.

2 --oo--

3 P R O C E E D I N G S

4

5 THE COURT: Good morning. Please be seated.

6 COURTROOM ADMINISTRATOR: Your Honor, we are now
7 calling the status conference in the matter of Oracle,
8 USA., Inc., versus Rimini Street, Inc. The case number is
9 2:10-cv-0106-LRH-PAL.

10 Beginning with plaintiff's counsel, counsel,
11 please state your names for the record.

12 MR. HOWARD: Good morning, Your Honor. Jeff
13 Howard, from Bingham McCutchen, for plaintiff.

14 MR. RINGGENBERG: Good morning, Your Honor.
15 Kiernan Ringgenberg, from Boies, Schiller & Flexner, for
16 the plaintiffs.

17 MR. POCKER: And, Your Honor, Richard Pocker,
18 also from Boies, Schiller & Flexner, for plaintiffs.

19 MR. RECKERS: Good morning, Your Honor. Rob
20 Reckers for the defendant, Shook, Hardy & Bacon.

21 MR. WEBB: Good morning. Trent Webb, Shook,
22 Hardy & Bacon, for the defendant.

23 COURTROOM ADMINISTRATOR: And, Your Honor,
24 Mr. James Maroulis appears telephonically for the
25 plaintiffs.

1 MR. MAROULIS: Good morning, Your Honor.

2 THE COURT: Good morning, counsel.

3 All right. We're on calendar on the status
4 conference. And we've made some substantial progress, but
5 we still have some discovery impasses.

6 So I have read your status report. I think I
7 have a handle on what your disputes are.

8 But let me hear first from plaintiff. Who will
9 be addressing Oracle's position?

10 MR. HOWARD: Your Honor, Jeff Howard.

11 We have divided up the issues. And so depending
12 on how Your Honor would like to proceed, I'll be handling
13 the response to the defendants' issues.

14 Mr. Ringgenberg will handle our issues.

15 And we thought it might make sense to spend a
16 couple of minutes talking with Your Honor about where we
17 are in the meet-and-confer process. So in whatever order
18 is your preference.

19 THE COURT: Certainly.

20 MR. HOWARD: Okay.

21 THE COURT: Go ahead.

22 MR. HOWARD: With respect to the meet-and-confer
23 then, the parties have made a lot of progress and have been
24 working hard, as I hope is evident from the statement and
25 the correspondence that we attached.

1 From our perspective, there are really two
2 separate but overlapping issues that we're working on. One
3 is how can we narrow, going back to our discussion at the
4 last -- the case management conference, and how can we do
5 that in a way that reduces the need for the discovery in
6 the time that we were asking the Court for at the last
7 statement.

8 Separate but related from that is the issue of
9 even if we are able to reach some agreement, what will be
10 necessary in order to assess the subset of materials and
11 put on the -- call it the trial balloon or the sample proof
12 that we'll need. And I think that's an issue that the
13 parties are still also actively discussing.

14 And so if we come back -- if the Court agrees
15 with the parties that another status conference is
16 appropriate in about 45 days, and if we come back, our hope
17 then is that we will have resolved, for good or bad, the
18 current impasses and the meet and confer -- and I won't
19 call them impasses, they're not really, we're just -- we
20 just haven't gotten all the way through it.

21 And that we'll also be able to say, and our hope
22 is that we will have reached agreement and then will then
23 be able to say that that impacts and reduces the need for
24 further time, then whether we feel there would be a need
25 for additional time beyond what we're asking the Court for

1 on a stipulated basis today, we don't know. And we're
2 certainly going to try to have that be -- not be the case.

3 But I just wanted the Court to be clear it's not
4 necessarily the case from our perspective that reaching
5 agreement on the -- in the meet-and-confer process would
6 obviate the need for additional time or some additional
7 discovery.

8 And it may depend on what the contours of the
9 meet-and-confer agreement are.

10 With respect to the issues themselves, and I
11 think there are really two of them that we're focused on
12 now -- and for the Court to know, and I think the Court --
13 the parties agree on this, we've had these letters, we've
14 had these in-person and telephonic meet-and-confers. We're
15 now at the point where we will draft a stipulation so that
16 we're going to reduce the discussions that we've had and
17 start working on the details of the language. Because
18 without that, it's hard to refine things down to their --
19 the precision that's needed to know if we have agreement or
20 not.

21 Two issues I think that are going to be
22 particularly challenging for the parties to get through.
23 The first is how to reduce the set of licenses and test
24 those license terms, test the defendants' license defense
25 in defense to the alleged infringement.

1 And I think there maybe the parties are just
2 coming at it from opposite directions.

3 From Oracle's perspective, we think that a set
4 of infringement or a set of conduct has to be selected and
5 then the licenses that relate specifically to that conduct
6 can be tested. And in that way you get an entire universe
7 of conduct, alleged conduct, and defense.

8 The way we understand the defendants' proposal
9 so far, they would like to select a set of license terms
10 that are representative and apply that to whatever conduct
11 is selected. And we think that that disconnect isn't going
12 to work.

13 We're still working on that. But the good news
14 is we've narrowed down the issues. We think we have a
15 general agreement on the concept of how we're going to go
16 about it. And I'm hopeful that we'll be able to work
17 through these obstacles.

18 THE COURT: My impression when I was reading
19 your discussion in the joint status report is that each
20 side is vying to require the other side to show first.

21 MR. HOWARD: Well, that may be -- that may be a
22 fair way of looking at it.

23 And I think the question really from our
24 perspective is do you get to associate a license with
25 conduct that doesn't necessarily relate to that license?

1 And, you know, there may be some other creative
2 things we can do to get through that. The other -- the
3 other issue --

4 THE COURT: Are there a variety of different
5 kinds of licenses, or is the license -- is there a license
6 or a specimen license?

7 MR. HOWARD: I think that's the question. Or do
8 you manufacture a specimen license?

9 In other words, do you try and generate a
10 license that in its aggregate doesn't exist but is
11 nevertheless in its terms representative of the incidence
12 of those terms in the overall population?

13 THE COURT: Kind of a claim construction for
14 license agreement?

15 MR. HOWARD: Yeah.

16 THE COURT: Okay.

17 MR. HOWARD: That's a fair way of looking at it.
18 So there's more work to do there.

19 The other issue that I think has been
20 challenging the parties is how to select and then
21 extrapolate the conduct that is going to be tested through
22 this process.

23 And there, part of it is a logistical issue and
24 a statistical issue that we just need to get down to the
25 nitty-gritty of.

1 Part of it, though, is understanding what that
2 conduct is that's going to be tested.

3 And from our perspective, we've had a couple of
4 depositions now that have been important depositions that
5 have been postponed because of late and large document
6 productions shortly in advance of the original scheduled
7 date, a lot of documents that have been produced as the
8 defendants are trying to meet their deadlines.

9 And so we're hard at work going through there to
10 make sure that we understand what set of conduct we would
11 include in these issues that would be subset issues to
12 test.

13 Right now we are not confident that we
14 understand all of them. And things tend to change, as
15 things do, as you go through discovery. And so that is
16 just going to take a little time to work through.

17 I don't think it should hold up the drafting of
18 the stipulation. But it is going to be down to the wire, I
19 think, at least to get through them -- that material, get
20 through some -- the next two or three depositions so that
21 we can be comfortable that we've got the right set of
22 conduct that would be -- even though it's a subset, that
23 would then be tested and extrapolated out to the business
24 activity as a whole at Rimini Street.

25 I think that's my summary of where we are. We

1 think that drafting the stipulation, working hard, coming
2 back in 45 days we should know where we have agreement and
3 where we don't and what that means for what we may think we
4 need to do for the rest of the case.

5 THE COURT: Thank you.

6 Does defense counsel wish to respond to that
7 summary?

8 MR. RECKERS: I'll just say that Mr. Howard's
9 summary is a fair one, that the parties have been working
10 together very hard. We're down to really the issues of
11 extrapolation and how that relates to licenses and where
12 it -- getting to the point where we can start putting the
13 details on paper and seeing really where we are. How do we
14 extrapolate, then also consider the full scope of the
15 various, in very different licenses, provisions that are
16 out there.

17 It's -- it took a long time to get to this
18 point. We're there. And I think, you know, we're going to
19 continue to work to iron that additional detail out.

20 THE COURT: All right. Thank you.

21 Why don't we take the discovery disputes kind of
22 in the order in which they're in -- represented in the
23 joint status report.

24 MR. HOWARD: If I may, Your Honor --

25 THE COURT: Sure.

1 MR. HOWARD: -- before we get to that, just --
2 the point that I --

3 THE COURT: This is Mr. Howard for the record.

4 MR. HOWARD: -- probably is clear is that the --
5 the parties are jointly requesting a two-month extension of
6 the case schedule.

7 And there's only one aspect of that that isn't
8 agreed. And that is the last day to amend the pleadings.
9 And so we can take that up now or at the end, however Your
10 Honor prefers.

11 THE COURT: That's fine. I'm going to grant you
12 the request for your adjustment.

13 So let me hear the remaining dispute on the
14 motion to amend the pleadings.

15 MR. HOWARD: The remaining dispute is that the
16 one date to amend the pleadings, there are a couple of
17 reasons why we think that date should move along with the
18 rest of the schedule.

19 The first is we're still working through a lot
20 of discovery that has just recently been produced. And we
21 don't know yet whether that discovery would lead to
22 additional parties or claims.

23 The parties that it could lead to are additional
24 plaintiff entities, affiliated Oracle plaintiff entities
25 that would be the proper plaintiffs for a claim relating to

1 international infringement.

2 At the time that the complaint was filed, the
3 defendants' operations were essentially domestic, and in
4 the interim time they've expanded globally, and we're
5 actively assessing whether there would be a claim similar
6 to what we have already filed but simply extend beyond US
7 borders that would require a different plaintiff.

8 In addition they have said that they would begin
9 service on a different Oracle product line, the E-Business
10 Suite, which is not currently part of the case, and that
11 they would supplement their discovery responses.

12 The letters from last fall from September
13 indicated that they would be doing that in April. Not the
14 amendment but they would begin the service on the product
15 line in April.

16 And so we'd like to get their supplemental
17 discovery responses so that we can evaluate whether that
18 product line should be part of the case or not.

19 And so for those reasons, and the ones that we
20 gave in the CMC, we think it would just be appropriate to
21 move that date along with the others.

22 THE COURT: Yes, sir?

23 MR. RECKERS: Rimini's -- from Rimini's
24 perspective, the reason they agreed to this extension in
25 the first place was so we could work on limiting the issues

1 in dispute, narrowing the case down to something that could
2 be tried, so by extending the opportunity to add parties
3 for -- in the case of adding the additional product line
4 that only expands the case. And so it was, you know,
5 obviously an objective beyond the purpose of our
6 agreement, and that's why Rimini hadn't agreed to that
7 particular -- or didn't join that particular request for an
8 extension.

9 As to the other product line, the new product
10 line, I understand that they haven't begun offering that
11 product yet. It's perhaps a little delayed than they
12 first, you know, put out in the press release.

13 So I don't know exactly when they plan to
14 release it. Still, even if they release it towards the end
15 of discovery here, that would, again, extend the
16 litigation, which is not Rimini's objective. And we're
17 hoping that we could get discovery in the case to continue
18 to proceed and not to be expanded.

19 THE COURT: On this one, I side with counsel for
20 defendants on this.

21 The objective of the Court is to get a
22 manageable case to trial in a manageable period of time.

23 And no doubt the parties may have future
24 disputes, but there's got to be some time in which the
25 pleadings in this case close so that this case can be

1 presented to the trier of fact and a reasonable resolution
2 reached.

3 So I'm going to grant your request for an
4 extension of time with the exception of the deadline to
5 extend the time for amending the pleadings or adding
6 parties.

7 Okay. And next in order? Mr. Kiernan --

8 MR. RINGGENBERG: Kiernan Ringgenberg, Your
9 Honor, for the plaintiffs.

10 I would like to address Oracle's two requests
11 for -- relating to discovery.

12 We agreed in the fall that each party would
13 produce documents from 54 custodians, so e-mails, instant
14 messages, files from an individual computer, 54 people. We
15 agreed if material new information came to light, that
16 number could be revisited.

17 The state of the record when that agreement was
18 made was the foundational discovery we took at the
19 beginning, a couple depositions, a limited set of
20 documents.

21 The testimony, as it stood at that time, was
22 that Rimini Street's practice was never to cross-use
23 customer software in the process of developing updates. So
24 if they were developing a software update for the City of
25 Flint, Michigan, they would use only the City of Flint,

1 Michigan's software and no other customer's.

2 That's what Mr. Slepko's deposition testimony
3 had stated, rather unequivocally; and if they needed to
4 provide that same update to a different customer, they
5 would repeat the process using that customer's software.

6 What the evidence shows that we've uncovered
7 since then is that's not really accurate and that many
8 instances, if not most, Rimini Street uses software from
9 one customer to develop and distribute updates to other
10 customers.

11 So using the City of Flint, Michigan's software,
12 develop and distribute software upgrades to as many as
13 dozens or hundreds of other customers.

14 And in Oracle's view, this is unlicensed
15 conduct, copyright infringement, plain and simple.

16 The -- in order to discover the extent of this,
17 we require the files of the people who actually do the
18 work.

19 When we agreed to 54 custodians, we had a very
20 small sample of the actual developers, a handful in the
21 custodian set. We've since come to learn that that sample
22 is not sufficient of the group of 25 or so individuals who
23 have this job at Rimini Street in order for us to
24 understand what they do, even on a sampling basis.

25 So our request is for nine additional

1 custodians, who we have identified by name, for Rimini
2 Street. We asked for 10. We reached an agreement as to --
3 or we agreed to exclude one based on information Rimini
4 provided. So we have a request for nine more people, which
5 is frankly not an onerous burden to produce e-mails and
6 documents from nine additional people.

7 Rimini Street's arguments are this is cumulative
8 because we have documents from other individuals who have
9 the same job.

10 But Rimini Street has produced hundreds of
11 software updates. And each of the developers works on
12 different ones. And so the question we have to answer is
13 what is the -- what is the extent of the disputed practice?
14 How often do they do it? And we can't answer that by
15 looking at the files of only a handful of people.

16 We're not asking for them all, by any stretch,
17 but we need a reasonable subset in order to test the issue.

18 If I could, Your Honor, the second issue we have
19 is the number of depositions. And it's closely related.
20 So if it's okay, I would address that as well.

21 THE COURT: Please. And if you'll just address
22 everything that you're requesting, and then I'll let the
23 defendants respond, and we'll do the flip --

24 MR. RINGGENBERG: Sure. Oh, you would like --
25 Okay.

1 THE COURT: -- of that. That's fine.

2 MR. RINGGENBERG: Very good.

3 THE COURT: Sure.

4 MR. RINGGENBERG: The number of depositions
5 is -- the Court ordered 20 depositions per side. Rimini
6 Street has offered to provide six additional customer
7 depositions.

8 Oracle's request is for six additional party
9 depositions and to allow the customer depositions to
10 proceed by an hour limit rather than by a number. And let
11 me explain why.

12 As with regard to the six additional party
13 depositions, the core reason is the same I just gave, which
14 is Rimini Street has 25 developers, approximately, and we
15 need to take depositions of a significant subset of them to
16 understand their process. We can't do that with the 20
17 depositions currently scheduled.

18 I should add that of the two that have been
19 counted to date, they were the original foundational
20 depositions we did really without any documents. The total
21 time for those two foundational depositions was less than
22 five hours.

23 So in our view, it's really a request for only
24 four real merits depositions. And we don't want to fight
25 about how they're counted. But that's really what the

1 substance of it is.

2 And the reasoning is the same, which is there
3 are hundreds of fixes. And even to address a subset of
4 them in the negotiated resolution of the process that
5 Mr. Howard discussed, we need to have enough confidence at
6 least as to a subset of the universe as we understand how
7 it works and what they did.

8 And that's really not possible with the 20
9 depositions we have because we need to cover, among other
10 things, a couple third parties, some finance people, some
11 salespeople, people related to the other product lines.
12 And if you add all that up, there's just not enough left
13 over to do this fairly detailed PeopleSoft development
14 issue that otherwise go undone.

15 With respect to customers, Rimini Street has or
16 has had more than 300 customers. Rimini Street's defense
17 hinges on an argument in certain respects that the
18 customers would have left Oracle and would never have come
19 back to Oracle regardless of their infringement. Discovery
20 from the customers obviously is centrally relevant to that
21 issue.

22 I think Rimini Street doesn't dispute that, they
23 just -- the question is how many is an appropriate number
24 to take? How many depositions of customers is an
25 appropriate number?

1 We would say they have three different product
2 lines, three entirely different products. So if we only
3 had six depositions, that's only two per product line,
4 which isn't -- it's hard to say is representative in any
5 sense.

6 We're not going to take every customer's
7 deposition. It wouldn't be possible. But we need to take
8 a sufficient number so we understand the inputs and what
9 matters.

10 And so in our view, if we -- Rimini Street is on
11 board with 42 hours for six depositions, and if we had 42
12 hours, then we could divvy up into depositions that lasted
13 one or two hours apiece, that would give us a reasonable
14 number so that we could have a sample across their
15 different product lines and across the different criteria
16 that the customers used.

17 Let me give you a couple other examples. The
18 PeopleSoft product, which is the majority of the customers,
19 some people use it for finance issues, some people use it
20 for human resources. They're really different products.

21 So if we only have two depositions for
22 PeopleSoft, really that would be one per product. Many
23 of their customers came from TomorrowNow, which was
24 Mr. Ravin's previous business, which had a similar business
25 model.

1 For those customers the causation issues are
2 different than customers that left directly from Oracle.

3 So for us to get a smattering of all those
4 different categories, six really doesn't do it. We think
5 42 is a reasonable number. And if -- or 42 hours is a
6 reasonable number of hours, divided up probably among one
7 or two hours apiece, which is what our experience in the
8 SAP shows -- SAP case shows you can't do in a reasonable
9 and efficient manner.

10 THE COURT: Thank you.

11 MR. RINGGENBERG: Thank you.

12 THE COURT: Let me hear the defendants'
13 response.

14 And then I'll turn the page and let you tell me
15 what you're asking for.

16 MR. RECKERS: Start with the --

17 THE COURT: Mr. --

18 MR. RECKERS: Excuse me?

19 THE COURT: And your name for the record?
20 You're Mr. Webb?

21 MR. RECKERS: Pardon?

22 THE COURT: Your name for the record, since the
23 record --

24 MR. RECKERS: Okay. My name is Rob Reckers.

25 THE COURT: Mr. Reckers.

1 MR. RECKERS: Starting with the additional
2 custodians that they've requested. And the issue here
3 remains the reasonable discovery limits.

4 We negotiated 54 custodians. By the way, that's
5 almost one-third of Rimini's total employee head count.
6 They've got about 170 employees. So it's a substantial
7 percentage of the -- of my client's employees have already
8 been -- had their documents collected and in the process of
9 being produced.

10 As you may have noticed, we are closing in on
11 over three and a half million pages of produced documents.
12 And that's in addition to numerous noncustodial sources,
13 large other data stores that we've produced in various
14 forms.

15 So that includes, on the custodian side, a large
16 number of -- a fairly decent number of people in this
17 development organization that Mr. Ringgenberg was
18 discussing; and on the noncustodial side many, many sources
19 that will show how the -- how the updates and fixes are
20 created more than sufficient for them to test the alleged
21 cross-use that Mr. Ringgenberg discussed.

22 And so we come to the parties' original
23 agreement, the idea of the safeguard that new custodians
24 would only be added if there was material new information.

25 And we don't have that here. We don't have

1 specific pieces of information, unique pieces of
2 information that a custodian has that was unanticipated
3 when we made the deal originally.

4 There's no specific person to -- you know,
5 Mr. So and So worked on this project and he may have
6 documents as to that particular update, which is -- which
7 is of particular interest to us, and it's not contemplated
8 by the rest of the set.

9 But there's details that they've asked for these
10 developers over a numbers year period, over 300 search
11 terms against their various data sources, and what it does
12 is it multiples discovery. It makes it so nine additional
13 custodians take additional time to collect, to produce, the
14 expense, the burden, and there's going to be more
15 depositions. There's only been six depositions taken so
16 far.

17 Every deposition will tend to be additional
18 information that -- and they see that some other person
19 might have some information, that person might not be on
20 the custodian list.

21 So for just the certainty and maintaining the
22 reasonable limits that we originally agreed to, Rimini
23 would request that that be original of 54 could be
24 maintained, absent some very specific, unique piece of
25 information that some non -- nonidentified custodian may

1 have.

2 Moving on to the depositions, the issue that's
3 most troubling to Rimini that -- more problematic to Rimini
4 is the customer deposition. So I'll start with that one.

5 You know, from our perspective, this is no
6 different than any other typical IP case where the IP owner
7 intends to argue that the sales, the defendants' sales, are
8 driven by the acts of infringement. That happens to almost
9 every patent case.

10 Just as patent cases don't typically include
11 some substantial set of customer discovery, there's no need
12 for that type of additional huge bucket of discovery in
13 this case.

14 As is typically the case, third parties can be
15 brought in a reasonable manner. Here we suggested six
16 customer depositions.

17 THE COURT: Out of 300 that you have?

18 MR. RECKERS: Out of 300. They've already all
19 been subpoenaed. Almost all of them. They're in the
20 process of subpoenaing the customers.

21 The testimony, I think, will generally be the
22 same. The demand for the product can be shown in different
23 ways, you know, with the exemplary testimony and also
24 through the documents, through marketing experts, or
25 whatever kind of experts may be produced to show what the

1 demand for my client's product is and, you know, whether or
2 not it is, in fact, a sub -- driven by the alleged act of
3 infringement.

4 And six depositions is over half of what a
5 typical case would be.

6 And probably more fundamentally, the hours-based
7 approach that Oracle suggests, 42 hours of 20 to 40
8 depositions, is just -- would be extremely burdensome, both
9 to the parties and also to the nonparties. The expense of
10 going all over the country taking these, what are sure to
11 be, short depositions, the cost and the burden of that are
12 not proportional to the benefits. So Rimini would request
13 that a reasonable limit be set as opposed to an hours-based
14 approach. And we would suggest that number should be about
15 six.

16 Turning to the additional custodian depositions,
17 it is related to the request for more custodians in that,
18 again, it's the issue of reasonable limits. Oracle's taken
19 six depositions. Now they want six more on an interim
20 basis.

21 They argue that there's inconsistencies in the
22 testimony; that there were -- that the 30(b)(6) witness
23 defer to other people with other personal knowledge.

24 That's always going to be the case. We're
25 always going to be -- it's always going to be different

1 people who know different things.

2 But the Court's limit of 20 depositions
3 appropriately required the parties to tailor and focus
4 their requests, and so Rimini would suggest that that limit
5 be held in place.

6 THE COURT: And let me turn now to what Rimini
7 is asking for in terms of your discovery impasses.

8 MR. RECKERS: Sure.

9 So Rimini has propounded a couple of written
10 discovery requests seeking protective measures -- details
11 on protective measures in Oracle's website meant to protect
12 against the types of damaging traffic that Rimini has
13 alleged to have initiated.

14 And just by way of background, Oracle's claim is
15 that Rimini flooded their website in a way that calls some
16 of the intermediate servers, nine servers in particular, to
17 experience periods of temporary impairment.

18 So it's not a case where the machines were
19 trashed, where they had to be replaced, or had to bring in
20 a repairman. We have a period of alleged temporary
21 repairman. And so that will, of course, be a subject of
22 expert discovery.

23 Now, what Rimini -- Rimini has asked for, for
24 those nine servers, what measures were in place to prevent
25 excessive traffic from hitting them. Now, in typical web

1 scenario, especially one for a website as large as
2 Oracle's, there are governing mechanisms in the network to
3 prevent this very damage.

4 Oracle explains in their brief that they have
5 such traffic governor's in their website, and their website
6 is designed for tens of thousands of users.

7 Obviously if tens of thousands of users are all
8 using the website, there needs to be some mechanisms in
9 place to regulate and control the traffic. So Rimini has
10 tailored its request to focus just on the nine machines
11 that were allegedly impaired and to also -- we've asked for
12 the types of security measures that would be typically used
13 to govern the traffic going to the machine.

14 And why that's relevant is if, in fact, those
15 machines are working, and if they are, in fact, controlling
16 the rate of the test -- of the traffic, I think it would
17 tend to show that the machines were not damaged, that
18 Rimini's traffic was slowed to a place where -- within
19 tolerances, of what would be expected to handle the
20 machine.

21 I'll give you an example. The -- one of the --
22 one of the elements of many of the CFAA claims is the
23 intent to damage.

24 Well, if Rimini's traffic is within -- if the
25 rate of it is within the tolerances that the governors have

1 set, it would be hard to show that we actually intended to
2 break the machine with the type of traffic that we
3 propounded.

4 Oracle's position is that the request is, at
5 best, overly broad. And they point to, you know, the size
6 of their network. They have a large computer network. And
7 that's true. But that can't be a basis for withholding all
8 discovery on the types of protective measures that would
9 slow down the traffic.

10 We haven't listed every single protective
11 measure. No demand. An easier -- an easy example is
12 anti-virus. We didn't list anti-virus. We listed things
13 like rate controllers and bandwidth limiters and router
14 configurations. A router is a device that actually manages
15 the flow of the traffic.

16 So if we could figure out how they were
17 controlling the traffic, we'll able to see whether or not
18 it was within sort of the norms or the parameters that the
19 network set up.

20 What Oracle's produced, the transaction logs.
21 They've produced records indicating what actually made it
22 to the server.

23 That doesn't identify any of the protective
24 measure. That doesn't tell us how that traffic got to the
25 machine when it did. What we need is the next -- the

1 intermediate step, the device that would have basically
2 pushed it to the machine before it got there and the
3 machine -- the device that would have been designed to
4 control how fast they've gotten to that machine.

5 So from our perspective, the request is as
6 tailored as we can possibly make it with the information we
7 had. We are not asking for a -- as they suggest, a roadmap
8 for hackers to break into the security system. We just are
9 looking for identification of these mechanisms so that we
10 can keep -- take further discovery and more tailored
11 discovery as to how those mechanisms control the rate --
12 controlled the rate of the Rimini traffic to be something
13 that our expert can consider when he answers the question
14 of whether or not this traffic could have caused the
15 alleged damage.

16 THE COURT: Thank you.

17 And the opposing view, Mr. Howard?

18 MR. HOWARD: Thank you, Your Honor. Let me
19 start with the statement at page 16 of the CMC statement by
20 the defendants.

21 Contrary to what Mr. Reckers just said, we
22 didn't withhold all responsive material, and we didn't
23 refuse to produce. We did produce, in their words, a,
24 quote, subset of responsive material. That's from them.

25 Now, we don't think that there's anything more

1 that is required because, number one, it isn't relevant;
2 number two, the request is overbroad and burdensome; and,
3 number three, for the confidentiality concerns we've
4 addressed in the statement. And let me touch on each of
5 those briefly.

6 We're focusing on the distinction, which we
7 think is the right distinction, between the impact to the
8 databases that hold this material that they downloaded and
9 the protective measures which are employed in the web
10 system through which somebody goes to get to the server
11 that houses the database that, in turn, houses the
12 materials that they downloaded.

13 The claim of impairment, the claim of impact
14 relates to the database on the server that holds the
15 material, database lockups at that database level.

16 It doesn't relate to the web system, the portal,
17 the way you go through from the outside to get to that
18 server and that database.

19 That system is a systemwide measure. It -- you
20 know, everybody, every company has routers. Every company
21 has all kinds of things that govern their Internet traffic.
22 But that's not our claim. That's not what we're talking
23 about.

24 So the reason we think it's not relevant is that
25 it doesn't matter what protective measures were installed

1 at that outer layer of the web portal to take traffic in
2 and direct it to the server that has the database that has
3 the materials.

4 It doesn't matter whether there was something
5 there or there was nothing there. Because under the CFAA
6 and the analogous state law claims, if they were not
7 authorized, and if they went in and they caused damage or
8 impairment to the data or to the computer, then they're
9 liable.

10 And that would be true whether we had the
11 world's greatest system and it was the National Security
12 Agency or if there was nothing there.

13 And so they ask in their statement -- again, I'm
14 referring now to page 16 of their statement, they ask: How
15 plausible is it -- or maybe this is page -- yeah, page 16:
16 How plausible is it that Rimini's activities damaged
17 Oracle's servers in the manner claimed if Oracle has those
18 measures in place?

19 Well, the answer is that the measures are not
20 what determines that question. What determines that
21 question is looking at the amount of traffic hitting the
22 database and the impact on the database.

23 And we have produced all of the logs that we
24 have for the six months prior, the period during, and the
25 six months after. And what they show is, if you look at

1 the logs, and if you track them into a chart, they show in
2 comparison virtually no activity coming into those
3 databases, an almost imperceptible amount of activity.

4 And then they show 1.3 million or 1.5 million
5 hits into that server at that time from the defendants' IP
6 address and then drops back down, and that period of that
7 intense activity is what forms the basis of the claim.

8 And that's what we think is the relevant
9 material and what they concede is at least a subset of the
10 responsive material.

11 So, again, to the bank analogy, if the bank's
12 security system goes down and they break in and they take
13 the money, they still broke in and take the -- took the
14 money. Whether the security system's working or not has
15 nothing to do with that activity. And we think that is
16 exactly the right analogy here. So that's the relevance
17 point.

18 As to the overbreadth, and I've touched on it,
19 they say that they're focused on just the nine servers that
20 we've identified. But it isn't really possible, so far as
21 we know right now, to isolate the measures that they're
22 talking about from the broader global system of Internet
23 traffic regulation and security to those nine servers.

24 They're behind the Internet portal, just like
25 all other databases are that house these kinds of materials

1 that they don't, so far as we know right now, have their
2 own independent, discrete, protective measures of the type
3 they're describing.

4 So really what we're talking about, and the
5 reason we think it's overbroad and burdensome, and
6 certainly not something you could do in an interrogatory
7 response, is we're talking about a global network of
8 hundreds of machines and dozens of applications that are
9 involved in this outer layer of Internet security.

10 Finally, the confidentiality reason that we've
11 expressed. We think that even if the Court were to agree
12 with the defendants that there was some limited relevance
13 to this material, it is the case that there's a balance
14 that has to be made, and even when there's a protective
15 order in place what they're asking us to disclose is
16 exactly our security systems for our entire outer network
17 security, and we think that that would be, if in the wrong
18 hands, inadvertent as it may be, would create terrible
19 problems and competitive harm for Oracle. And given what
20 we think is no relevance but, at best, limited relevance,
21 the Court should weigh that in the balance and deny the
22 request.

23 THE COURT: Thank you.

24 Well, counsel, I sincerely appreciate, first of
25 all, your efforts to meet and confer and the civility with

1 which you continue to present your respective disputes.

2 And I appreciate that these are significant issues on both
3 sides.

4 With respect to Oracle's request for nine
5 additional custodian documents, that request is denied.

6 With respect to Oracle's request for 42 hours of
7 Rimini customer deposition, that request is granted.

8 Rimini's request to limit the number of
9 depositions to six customers, however, is denied;

10 And the plaintiff may take up to 20 customer
11 depositions, limited to two hours in duration.

12 The request for additional custodian depositions
13 is denied at this time. The defendants are correct that
14 you've only taken a limited number of depositions in this
15 case. You still have a long way to go.

16 And on this record I'm not going to give you any
17 more depositions. I'll leave the door open a crack, in the
18 event you do persuade me that there's new material
19 information that's not duplicative of the discovery you've
20 been allowed. But at this point you're not going to be
21 allowed that additional number of depositions of the
22 opposing counsel. Especially I'm persuaded because of the
23 number of custodians that have already been allowed in this
24 case and the relative sizes of Rimini's workforce in this
25 matter.

1 And with respect to Rimini's request for the
2 additional discovery concerning Oracle's protective
3 measures, I find that that, the likely benefit of that
4 discovery is outweighed by its burden. It is broad.

5 Rimini has requested and received information
6 that was responsive to its requests. And especially given
7 the extremely sensitive nature of what you're requesting
8 measured against the value of what it's likely to show and
9 your ability to obtain information about the damages from
10 other sources, I concur with Oracle that no further
11 discovery with respect to that should be permitted. So
12 your request to compel that further discovery is denied.
13 Okay?

14 I will give you the follow-up status conference
15 that you've requested on June 28th.

16 Mr. Miller, could you check what the schedule
17 is, and give them a time.

18 COURTROOM ADMINISTRATOR: Your Honor, we can
19 schedule this matter for Tuesday, June the 28th, 2011, at
20 9:30 a.m., in this courtroom.

21 THE COURT: Anything further, counsel for
22 plaintiffs?

23 MR. RINGGENBERG: No, thank you, Your Honor.

24 THE COURT: Counsel for defendants?

25 MR. RECKERS: Nothing for us.

1 THE COURT: All right. Thank you for appearing
2 here today.

3 Good day now.

4 COURTROOM ADMINISTRATOR: All rise.

5 (The proceedings concluded at 9:37 a.m.)

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I certify that the foregoing is a correct
transcript from the electronic sound recording
of the proceedings in the above-entitled matter.

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Donna Davidson

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11/22/16

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Donna Davidson

Date

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